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THE

# Carolina Farmer

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**Poultrymen Find Value Of Electric Water Systems**

**NCRECA Meets at Blowing Rock**

Official Organ  
NORTH CAROLINA  
Rural Electric Cooperatives

**SEPTEMBER - 1949**





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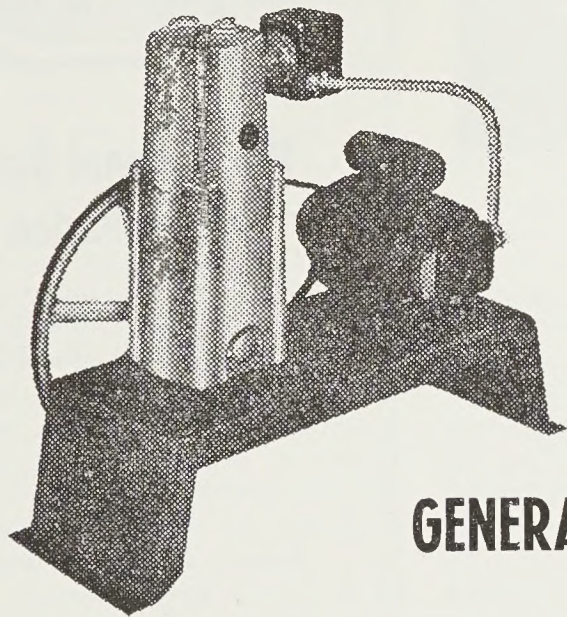
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# The Carolina Farmer

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## OUR FRONT COVER

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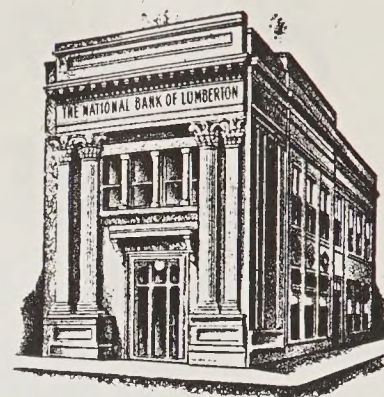
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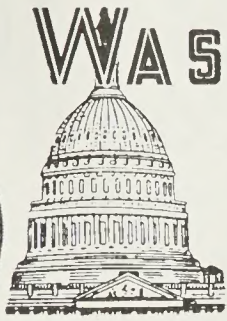
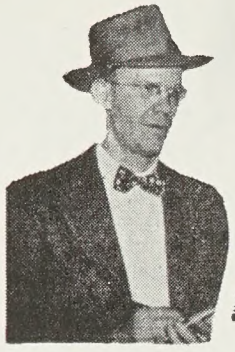


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# WASHINGTON REPORT

BY WILLIAM S. ROBERTS  
Editor, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Official Publication of the  
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Private power interests certainly didn't neglect their lobby activities by taking off for the summer. In fact, they've succeeded in creating a minor crisis in one of the overdue fiscal 1950 appropriations bills. Along with other agencies, the Department of the Interior began the 1950 fiscal year weeks ago—on July 1 to be exact. But the issue of disposal of public power generated at multi-purpose Federal hydroelectric dams is snarling Senate action on Interior's appropriations. Even Federal employees have to eat, and both houses of Congress have had to approve emergency legislation advancing funds for their pay in Interior and some other departments until '50 appropriations are agreed upon.

Private power made a bold grab for complete control over the output of the Federal hydro projects in Senate Interior hearings. The monopoly's maneuver was a simple one. Private power company officials streamed past the Senate committee one after the other with one theme, namely: "Eliminate the funds for transmission lines in our state, and we'll deliver your power and only charge you a chunk of that low-cost public power you're giving us." They pointed to a contrast between the Southwestern Power Administration and the Texas Power & Light Company by which the Texas utility is taking power at the Government's Denison Dam and delivering a portion of it to rural electric co-ops in the state. Municipal power systems and rural systems not in TP&L territory are excluded from receiving the Hydro benefits of Denison Dam under the terms of the contract.

Despite urgent pleas of rural electric leaders—over 100 of them from the Southwestern area itself—the Senate committee surrendered almost unconditionally, pruning funds for transmission lines approved by the House not only in the Southwest, but in Montana, Colorado and in the Pacific Northwest too. To complete the carnage brought about by the private power trust, the committee report went so far as to "recommend" the SPA-TP&L contract as a "model" elsewhere in the nation where Interior is responsible for marketing Federal hydro power on the most widespread basis practical.

Champions of low-cost benefits of pub-

lic resource development are lining up in a desperate attempt to tear up the Senate Appropriation Committee report when the Interior bill reaches the floor.

Faced with vigorous opposition, the chairman of the Interior subcommittee on appropriations, Senator Elmer Thomas (Oklahoma) made another move to retain the Committee's surgery on the bill when he introduced a new amendment. This Thomas amendment would force Interior to wait six months before constructing any transmission lines, and during that period to "negotiate" with private power companies for SPA-TP&L type contracts which would give the companies virtual control over public power.

\* \* \*

Rep. W. R. Poage's bill, jointly sponsored in the Senate by Lister Hill (Ala.) for expanding REA loans into the rural telephone field is another of the legislative bills arousing the most heated discussions on the Hill this year. Although Poage and Hill have introduced their bills with relentless determination in every session of Congress since 1945, this is the first year hearings have been held.

Poage's bill passed the House on July 13 by an overwhelming margin, but the

nation's large telephone companies are bitterly fighting it now before the Senate Agriculture Committee despite their futile efforts to at least have it watered down in the House. The similarities between the private power monopoly's obstruction of rural electrification and the bigger telephone companies' opposition to the proposal for loans to expand and modernize rural telephone service are remarkable. Of course the foundation of the opposition in both cases is the same—monopolies are universally bitterly antagonistic toward any moves which would enable rural folks or anybody else to engage in the same business.

Nevertheless, the REA telephone lending bills provide priority for "existing telephone companies"—the very outfits which are attempting to emasculate the legislation. It is well to remember that during the first year of REA, private companies were offered loans for expanding rural electrification but refused to undertake any broad area coverage effort.

Now, telephone companies are doing an encore. At the Senate committee hearings they tried to convince the Senators that farmers can't afford telephone service, that practically every farm family in their area wanting a phone already has it, that area coverage is an "invitation to bankruptcy," and finally that the bills are "socialization" even though their companies could do the job if they would.

Remember 15 years ago when the private power companies told the first REA administrator that all the farms which could economically use electric service were already being served? Thanks to the realistic foresight of Congress in those days, REA-financing has made it possible for over 70% of our farms to become electrified.

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# REMOTE CONTROL

## SIMPLE SYSTEM IS NEW FARM CONVENIENCE

A remote control wiring system which makes possible a completely new and more flexible method of controlling lights and outlets in the home or farm, office and factory has been recently introduced by the General Electric Company.

Incorporating a new line of wiring materials, the system eliminates much large and expensive material and, at less cost, greatly extends the uses and convenience of the wiring in all types of buildings. In this new wiring system, the 125-volt power and light circuits are controlled by means of low-voltage relays using a separate control circuit. The relays are controlled

By PAUL B. LANIUS, Jr.

by any number of small low-voltage switches installed in convenient locations.

What this system can mean in time and steps saved for a farm owner can best be shown by taking as a specific example a small farm house. With a conventional wiring system, the farm house will be wired in the same manner as any home. This means lights in all rooms and one or more outdoor lights to illuminate doorways and paths. With conventional wiring it is customary to control the lights within a room from one or two switch-

ing points within the room itself. Outside lights are normally controlled from the light location or from switches in the main hall of the home.

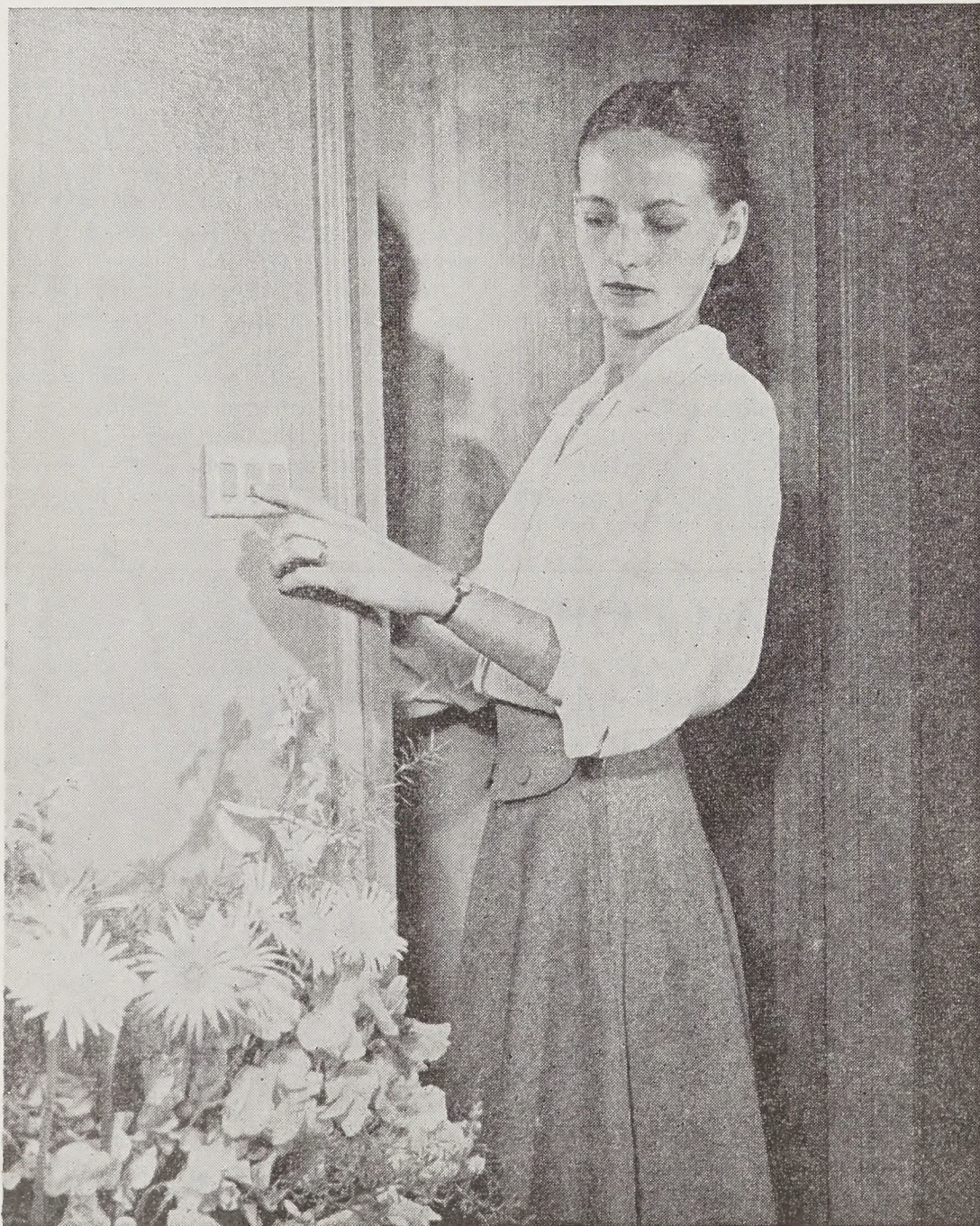
With remote control wiring it is practical to control lights inside and outside the house from any number of locations. This means that the hall lights can be turned on or off from the living room, bedroom, or from the master bedroom; a master control station can be installed controlling selected lights in the house or in the farm yard.

Because of the number of outbuildings on a farm, remote control wiring offers a great many possibilities to the farmer. Using the farm house as the master control switching center, it is possible, from the house, to switch on and off part or all the yard lights and lights in any building or all the lights in all the buildings. In addition, it is possible to control the lights in one building from another building other than the farm house. Lastly, fractional horsepower motors up to one-third horsepower can be controlled from a number of switch locations.

To the home owner or the farmer this means an increase in the benefits of electricity through extensive multi-point control which would be impractical with a conventional wiring system. This is true because remote control wiring systems can be installed to do a job which formerly was possible only with elaborate and expensive installations using conventional wiring methods.

The principal device of the G-E remote control system is the relay which operates on 24 volts. The actual switching of the 125-volt power circuit is accomplished by this relay, installed in the outlet box of the lighting fixture or convenience outlet to be controlled. The relay can also be installed in outlet boxes for circuit control where many lights are to be controlled. It is small enough to be mounted through the knock out of most standard outlet boxes, and is inserted in such a manner that the low-voltage end of the relay is outside the box while the 125-volt end remains inside the box. The outlet or switch box acts as the required barrier between the 125-volt power system and the 24-volt control system.

(Continued on Page 16)



Three remote control wiring switches mounted together in the remote control wiring system.

# Big Refrigerator Simplifies Meal Planning

By LOUISAN MAMER

SUMMER brings back memories of mother's skill at putting the lid on the cream can. Only she could get the rag under the lid on the can tight enough to keep cream from leaking into the well.

Summer's coming meant letting the cream can and some extra gallon pails down by stout clothesline cords and pulling them up again out of the cool well water when they were wanted. Other things went down to the rock cellar. On cooler days all these foods sat on shelves on the back stair closer and easier to get.

Summer's coming reminds us of lots of ways that are a thing of the past since folks banded together to "get REA."

A step or two in the well-arranged kitchen brings a woman to the refrigerator door. And inside, there's a treasure chest for the busy homemaker.

Let's take a look with breakfast in mind. A two-quart jar holds biscuit mix ready for the last step of adding the milk. And there's white sauce cooked ready to add some dried chipped beef. And the cooked dried prunes are ready to serve alone or on a dish of warmed-up cooked whole wheat. Breakfast can be prepared in a jiffy. There are even some potatoes ready to warm up for the men.

A quick look in the freezing compartment reveals frozen meat, vegetables and fruit from the locker, for dinner and supper.

And there are three kinds of ice cream to give a choice. Today's homemaker often uses the same ice cream base and varies the flavor by adding cherry preserves to one tray, left-over cookies crumbs to another and chopped nuts to a third.

A roll of refrigerator cookies furnishes fresh cookies, there's pastry mixture enough for two pies, and here's a cake ready to bake. All are tightly covered with waxed paper.

This treasure chest has a whole drawer full of clean, cold vegetables ready to be cut and tossed into delectable and varied salads. For supper, let's make mother's favorite. First, we get out the boiled potatoes, the boiled eggs, the cooked salad dressing. A little slicing, and now lots of crisp leaf lettuce and those tightly wrapped onions, tops and all.



This salad could go with the left-over meat loaf. Or it would be good with some waffles from that left-over batter. We might add some of that grated cheese in the jar to the tomato sauce and pour this hot over the hot waffles. Here's color and nourishment . . . hot and cold.

It takes room in the refrigerator to have easy and good living from it. The recommendation of six cubic feet for two people and one cubic foot for each two additional persons is a minimum in the conventional household refrigerator. But if you have a small box, try using washable pliable freezer bags to get more inside.

The beginning farm family might well think in terms of a nine or ten cubic foot refrigerator with expanding in mind, as well as income-producing and money-saving uses. The larger the refrigerator, the great-

er the possibilities of saving time. And remember—the difference in purchase price and in operating cost are so slight as to be minor considerations.

Clean the oven racks, lining, and baffle of your electric range with warm, soapy water, but never wash the heating elements.

\* \* \*

Electricity is God's power: use it wisely and it will bring great blessings; unwisely and it will bring destruction.

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# Poultrymen Find Value Of Electric Water Systems

By W. W. BROOKS

**T**WO-THIRDS of an egg is water, and thereby hangs a tale—of running water under pressure.

Chickens respond to water in a profitable way. A farm wife recently said, "We find that by having running water the chickens drink more water, also eat more, and in turn, lay more eggs in the fall and winter when egg prices are highest."

The modern electric water system, with all its other advantages, brings pleasing profits to the poultrymen, whether he be the owner of just a few chicks or commercial operator of several large henhouses. Expanding rural power lines have brought the electric water system within the reach, literally and economically, of nearly every farmer in the United States.

One hundred chickens need four gallons of water every day to keep them in laying condition. And it's important to check the temperature of the water, for hens will produce more eggs when they get plenty of water at a temperature between 45 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Home-made heaters and factory-made non-automatic heaters are helpful but cannot be expected to give the maximum benefits offered by properly controlled poultry water warmers. There are two types of poultry water warmers in common use: (1) immersion, (2) stove type. The immersion heater is placed directly in the drinking water. It is more efficient and can be satisfactorily used in smaller wattages than the stove type. The non-immersion type of heater generally is not equipped with automatic control and is ordinarily manufactured in the form of a stove on which the fountain or water vessel sits.

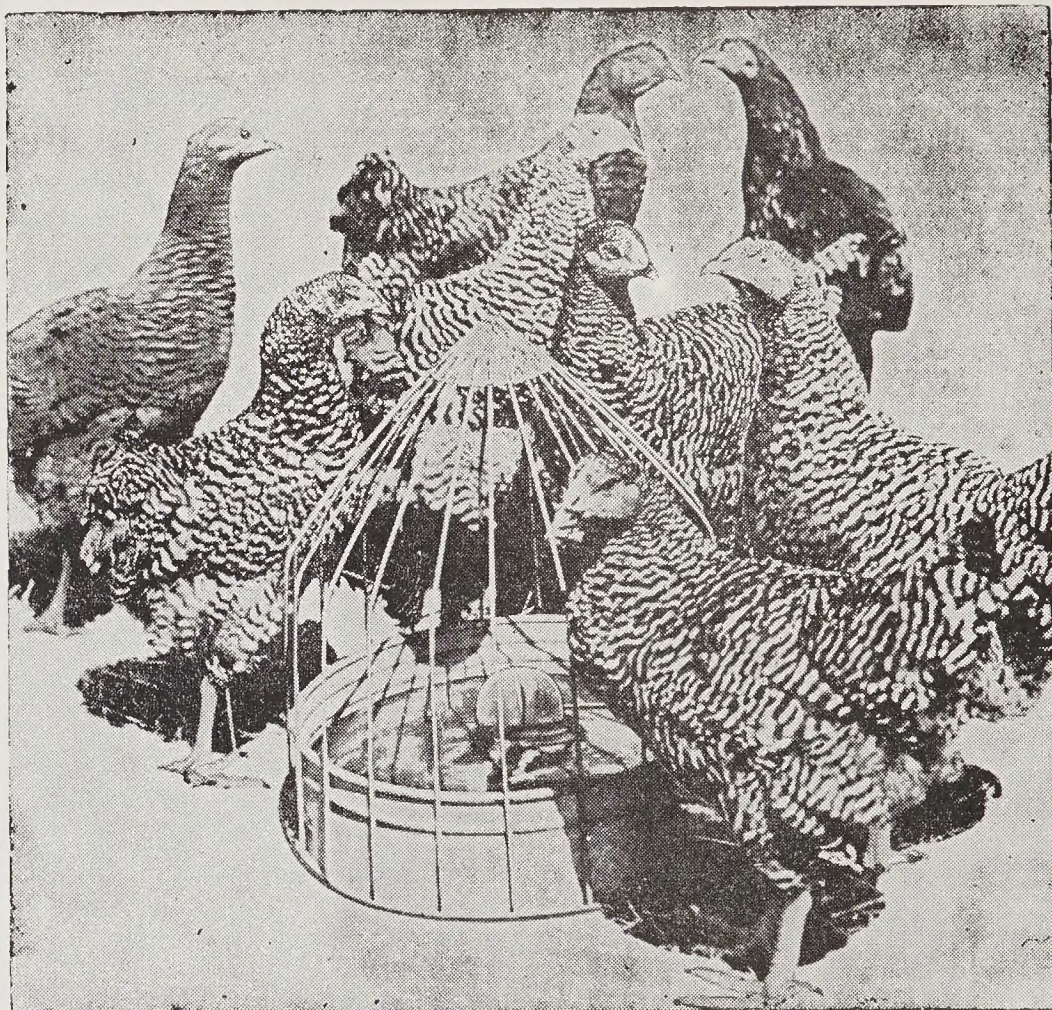
Manufacturers also have placed on the market watering troughs heated by thermostatically controlled electric heating units which sell at moderate cost and are particularly popular among larger flock owners.

Every farmer who has a laying house where the drinking water drops to 40 degrees F. or lower should install poultry house warmers. Such equipment ordinarily increases the

winter egg production by one to three dozen eggs per layer per winter season and the energy consumption averages only one kilowatt-hour per layer per season.

The possibility of electric water warming should be considered when wiring poultry houses for lights since a saving in wiring costs is then possible. One three-wire system will give light and water heating service, whereas separate installation calls for two two-wire circuits.

Mrs. Henry Krote, R.F.D. 7, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where the winters are moderately cold, says: "We secured one of the automatic immersion heaters last fall and use it in an eight-gallon fountain. We also use an oil heater under another fountain. We have found that chickens do not like water too warm any better than they like it too cold. The automatic electric water warmer keeps the water at just the right temperature, whether the weather is mild or very cold. Our electric brooder works fine, too, and saves so much work."



The water pump and pressure system has greatly reduced the labor involved in caring for the flocks in brooder houses. Before one Arkansas poultryman got electricity, he never had a brood larger than 1,500 chicks. Their top brood now is 5,000 chicks, and their three annual broods average about 4,000 each. That all adds up to about 18 tons of food a year.

## Eggs Getting Larger

North Carolina laying hens are not only producing more eggs now than in past years, but they are also producing larger eggs, according to T. T. Brown, poultry specialist for the State College Extension Service.

A few years ago, Mr. Brown said, most of the eggs exhibited at egg shows throughout the State were too small—below standard weight of 24 ounces per dozen in many cases. At the shows this year, however, most of the eggs were too large, ranging from 28 to 32 ounces per dozen.

# NCRECA Meets at Blowing Rock

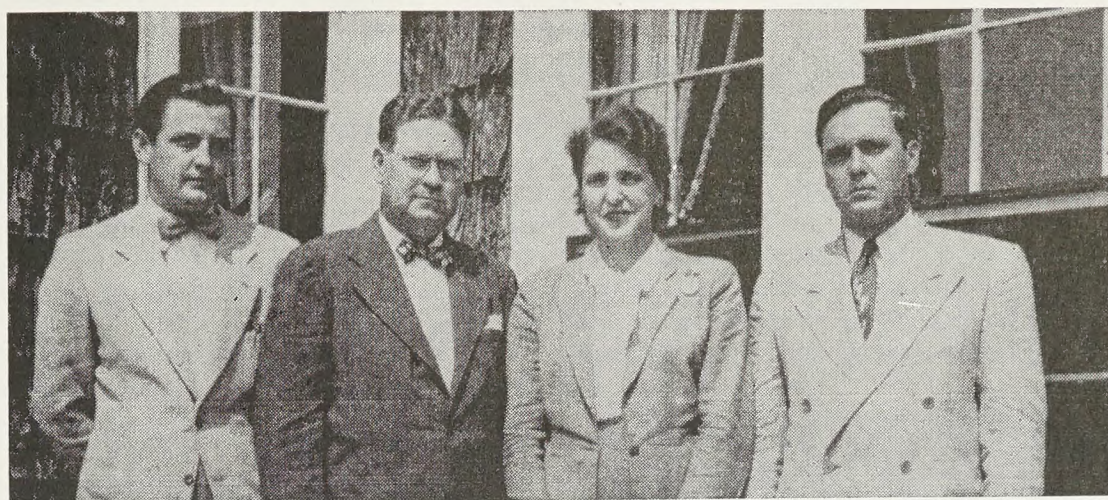
Just how far rural electrification in North Carolina has come was brought out by Bob Broderick, head of the Management Division of REA's Region I, at the quarterly meeting of the N. C. Rural Electric Cooperative Association held at Mayview Manor in Blowing Rock on August 17 and 18.

When the REA program was launched 14 years ago, only three farms out of 100 in North Carolina had electric service. Today about 73 of every 100 farms in the state have electric power. Most of this enormous job was accomplished under the REA program, which can be credited with stimulating private power companies to do a good part of the rest.

This work of "electrifying" seven out of ten farms in the state was made possible through loans of \$43,064,554 from Uncle Sam up to May 31, this year—about the amount needed to build one medium-sized hydroelectric dam. The 36 North Carolina systems now among the borrowers from the government have at present 27,138 miles of line and 110,994 connected consumers. Over 125,000,000 KWH were used on North Carolina farms during the year ending June 30, 1949, an increase of about 37,000,000 KWH over the year ending June 30, 1948. Up to this time REA has approved loans of \$50,414,875 for electric distribution in North Carolina, to provide 33,490 miles of line and serve 132,810 consumers.

"More U. S. farms were connected to electric lines during the first five years of existence of REA than during the 50 years previous to that time," Mr. Broderick pointed out.

Speaking on the subject, "When Construction Is Completed," the Management official said the period following heavy construction among co-ops will present problems as challenging as those in the early, formative days of cooperatives. Co-ops should not wait until this construction is completed to make careful plans for this "second phase" of operations. The fact that after construction ends a co-op will have to derive all of its revenue



Key figures in the school for electrification advisers to be held this month in Raleigh are shown, left to right, in this photo made at the meeting in Blowing Rock: Asher Young, Applications and Loans field representative for Western North Carolina; Earl Patterson, Applications and Loans field representative for Eastern North Carolina; Miss Elizabeth O'Kelley, home economist for REA's Region I; and Andrew Tessman, agricultural engineer for Region I.

from operations makes it essential for managers and directors to give careful attention to balanced inventories and such matters as transportation and personnel needs. Every penny available will be needed to not only meet current obligations but to keep up payments on the principal and interest on loans from the government, Mr. Broderick explained.

Cecil E. Viverette, manager of the Blue Ridge E. M. C., host co-op of the meeting, told of a school for electrical advisers, managers and directors to be held in Raleigh September 19, 20 and 21. This school was organized through the efforts of the state association's Education and Public Relations Committee, of which Mr. Viverette is chairman and of which Alton Wall of Asheboro, R. E. Hayworth of Monroe, and Heyward H. McKinney of Wadesboro are the other members. Also taking an active part in organizing the school are N. C. REA Chairman Gwyn B. Price, Andrew Tessmann, agricultural engineer for REA's Region I; Miss Elizabeth O'Kelley, home economist for REA in Region I; Asher Young, field man for REA's Application and Loans Division in Western North Carolina; and Earl B. Patterson, representing the same REA division in Eastern North Carolina.

Managers and directors are expected to be present, along with electrification advisers, at the first day of the school when outstanding men from State College and such leaders as Harry Caldwell, Master of the State Grange, and Chairman Price will get down to fundamentals on cooperative education and organization and the general theme of rural electrification. Miss Elizabeth O'Kelley will talk on "Planning Proper Lighting in the Home," and there will be a demonstra-

tion that day of "Planning and Calendarizing an Annual Program of Work for Electrification Advisers."

The second and third days of the meeting will be given over to work shop discussions to train electrification advisers in the fine points of news letters, cooperation with appliance and farm equipment dealers; working with vocational and extension service people, relations with newspapers and radio stations, how to hold group meetings, and how to plan annual meetings. The electrical advisers will also be grounded in a co-op's relations to the economic stability of its service area; they will have a thorough reviewing of the REA story, and a group leader will demonstrate how to build up a year's program for a co-op's electrification adviser.

Another school for co-op personnel, this time for bookkeepers and work order clerks, will be held in Raleigh beginning October 18, it was reported at the meeting in Blowing Rock by J. L. Shearon, manager of Wake E. M. C. and chairman of the state association's Special Events Committee. K. L. Culver, Finance Director of REA's Region I, will direct this school, which will last two or three days and which will include instruction in work order procedure and how to set up books for the Capital Credits plan.

Reporting on another activity of his committee, Manager Shearon said the REA exhibit at this year's State Fair, to commence October 18, will be located in the Industrial Building and will include a large map of North Carolina, with bulbs showing the location of each co-op in the state. This big map is being prepared in the office of Central E. M. C. in San-

(Continued on Page 12)



Bob Broderick, who heads the Management Division of REA's Region I, is shown with his wife in this photo made at the quarterly meeting last month.

# .. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By MISS YORK KIKER, *Home Economist*

## Lemon Meringue Pie Makes Popular Dessert

Light as a spring zephyr is this luscious, tempting lemon meringue pie, guaranteed to please every palate. Ideal for those perfect spring days when a cool fluffy desert is just the thing. Make it in a jiffy with the help of your Mixmaster.

cornstarch,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups boiling water, 3 egg yolks, 1 tablespoon butter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lemon juice, according to desired tartness,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons grated lemon rind, 3 egg whites,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon cream of tartar, 6 tablespoons sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla or 1 teaspoon lemon juice.

**Method:** Mix sugar and cornstarch in double boiler. Add boiling water gradu-

and add vanilla or lemon juice. Continue beating until meringue is stiff and sugar well blended. Pile meringue on top of filling. Spread, bringing well out into crust. Swirl with spatula to make meringue stand in points.

**Bake:** (325 degrees F.) slow oven, about 20 minutes or until golden brown.

**Makes:** 1 nine-inch pie.

## FREEZING FACTS

If you are interested in saving time and money—and what woman isn't—it will pay you to look into the many advantages of freezing the food for your family this spring and summer, as it comes from your garden or direct from the grower at the peak of its quality.

Food freezing is easier than canning, pickling or other old-fashioned methods of preservation. Only recently was the advantage of quick-freezing fully realized, yet today it is difficult to find a food not obtainable in frozen form. Imagine the extra variety and zest your meals will have, with fresh frozen, out-of-season foods right from your own Home Freezer! Better balanced meals mean a well-pleased, contented family! Homemakers report savings in quantity buying of foods from 25 to 50% over day-to-day buying.

As soon as you have prepared and stacked your wares away, you can laugh at your neighbor's daily and harassing trips to the store. **You** can take it easy. **You** have what you need and want, and will be needing for a long time to come. What's more, it will always be garden-fresh. But, in order for it to be garden-fresh and wholesome in every way I am going to pass along a few hints that I have discovered on the "Know-how."

Freezing retains more nutritive value than any other method of food preservation. Facts prove that frozen meat, poultry, fish and eggs are equal to the fresh product in nutritive value. However, retention of the nutritive value of fruits and vegetables depends largely on their treatment before freezing, the storage temperature, and on the method of cooking and serving. Don't neglect the fact that method of handling plays a most important role, regardless of whether fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables are used.

Here are a few useful facts to keep pinned up in your pantry. You will be amazed at the number of times you will refer to them.

1. Freeze only best quality foods. Freez-



**Pastry Ingredients:** 1 cup sifted all-purpose flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening. About 3 tablespoons ice water.

**Method:** Sift flour and salt into large Mixmaster bowl. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the shortening. Beat on No. 1 speed until mixture is very fine—about two minutes. Add remaining shortening and beat only until shortening is in larger particles—about one minute. Add ice water gradually while beating on No. 1 speed just enough to blend—about  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute. Use only enough water to make dough hold together. Roll on lightly floured board and fit into 9-inch pie pan. Flute edge with fingers. Prick entire surface with a fork. Bake (450 degrees F.) very hot oven, about 10 minutes or until golden brown. Cool.

**Filling Ingredients:**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup

ally, stirring constantly. Cook over direct heat and continue stirring until mixture thickens. Place over boiling water. Cook about 7 minutes longer, stirring frequently. Place egg yolks in small Mixmaster bowl and beat at No. 2 speed for 1 minute. Remove from mixer. Stir a little of the hot cornstarch mixture into egg yolks, then stir egg mixture into cornstarch mixture. Cook 5 minutes longer, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. Add butter, lemon juice and lemon rind. Blend well. Cool. Pour into baked pie shell. To make meringue put egg whites into small Mixmaster bowl and beat on No. 8 speed until foamy. Then add cream of tartar. Continue beating on same speed until stiff enough to stand in moist peaks—about 1 minute. Gradually beat in sugar

ing will preserve quality but will not make good out of bad. For best results, vegetables must be garden-fresh.

2. Some varieties of fruits and vegetables freeze better than others. Write the Department of Agriculture of your state for information about the best varieties in your area.

3. "From garden to freezer in the shortest time" is essential to preserve flavor and quality. Pick—select—freeze quickly.

4. Wrap in small packages—just enough for each meal. Never freeze large bulk packages of meats or vegetables.

5. Make sure packages are tightly sealed with moisture-vapor proof materials. "Flavor in—air out" is the key.

#### **Suggested Containers**

**Fruits and vegetables:** Waxed cardboard containers, with or without moisture-vapor sealed inner-liners, which are heat-sealed with an electric iron. The outer box can be washed in warm water and reused if undamaged.

**Meats, Poultry and Fish:** Aluminum foil is excellent wrapping material.

**Liquids and Miscellaneous:** Heavily paraffined cardboard cartons are best. Glass jars can be used but they should be the new, improved type which are larger at the top than the bottom in order to allow the food to slip out easily. Always leave some room at the top of glass jars to allow for expansion and prevent breakage. Tin containers are suitable—they must be enamel-lined for fruits or juices.

6. Remember any temperature above 10 degrees or temperatures approaching 15 degrees permit fermentation to take place, which tends to affect the flavor of frozen vegetables. Keep your freezer at zero.

7. **Formulae for Mixing Solution:** (Used when preparing certain foods for quick freezing.)

A 2% salt solution is approximately 1 heaping tablespoon of salt to 1 quart of water.

A 3% salt solution is approximately 1½ heaping tablespoons of salt per quart of water.

A 40% sugar syrup is 4 level cups of sugar to approximately 6 cups of water.

A 50% sugar syrup solution is approximately cup for cup sugar and water.

A 60% sugar syrup is approximately 6 cups of sugar to 4 cups of water. (This last syrup is too sweet for most users.)

#### **8. The Vitamin and Where to Find It:**

**Vitamin "A"**—Apricots, broccoli, carrots, green peppers, leafy greens, liver, sweet potatoes, yellow winter squash (Excellent). Asparagus, dairy products, eggs, green peas, peaches, prunes, pumpkin, snap beans, tomatoes (Good).

**Vitamin "B"**—Meats (especially pork), fish and sea foods, bread and cereals, green peas, cauliflower, asparagus, brussels sprouts, lima beans, sweet pota-

toes (B-1). Beef liver, fish and sea foods, milk, meats and poultry, strawberries, lima beans, and greens (B-2).

**Vitamin "C"**—Broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, grapefruit, green

peppers, leafy greens, oranges, rutabagas, strawberries (Excellent). Beef liver, asparagus, cantaloupe, Irish potatoes, lima beans, peas, pineapple, sweet potatoes, summer squash, tomatoes (Good).

## **NEW STYLES IN ELECTRIC IRONS**

A welcome and practical gift for the farm homemaker is a modern electric iron. Even the home which boasts an automatic ironer needs a hand iron for many jobs. It is particularly helpful to the home dressmaker, because pressing a garment during the making is a part of good sewing. An excellent choice is a lightweight iron, possibly from 2½ to 3½ pounds, with a thermostatic control and a high wattage unit of 1,000 watts or more. At least three manufacturers make full-size irons under three pounds in weight, and these are much less tiring to use than the heavier ones.

A large, smooth sole plate, covering 25 to 30 square inches, does a lot of pressing quickly. It may be of either aluminum or of chromium-plated iron or steel. While aluminum scratches easily, no particular harm is done by the scratches, for an all-aluminum sole plate cannot rust. The advantage of its light weight outweighs the disadvantage of scratching. This, of course, can be largely prevented by taking care not to iron over pins, snap fasteners, and other sharp objects.

New irons have a number of special features—headlights for extra light on the board—hinged tips to make ironing ruffles and pleats easier—pointed backs so that the iron will move backward conveniently. Other new irons have features such as side rests, stands with a built-in heating element, temperature indicators and pilot lights.

There are several arrangements of permanently attached cords, including one especially for left-handed users. These permanently attached cords cut down on repair problems.

Steam irons are of growing interest to many homemakers. The newer models are lighter in weight and less bulky in size

than the early styles. Several automatic, light-weight combination irons for steam and dry ironing have come on the market since the war. The lightest one weighs a little over 3½ pounds, and at least five models weigh under 4½ pounds when they are empty. Light weight is extremely important in a steam iron, because of the



weight added by the water. New developments include a top that will raise for filling through the handle of the iron. Stainless steel as well as aluminum is being used for the tank in some steam irons.

Steam adaptors for standard irons are available from two manufacturers. One fits any make of iron; the other is designed to fit under the sole plate of the dry iron made by the same manufacturer.

Steam irons should be filled with distilled water, rain water, or with clear and clean drippings from defrosting the refrigerator.

There is news in auxiliary ironing equipment too—sit-down ironing boards, fire-proof boards, and iron-hanging stands that fasten to the wall.

The advantages of many new models now available will be of interest to the busy homemaker, who has found the electric iron an important convenience.

## **Rose's 5-10-25¢ Stores, Inc.**

*A Southern Company by Southern Men*

**OPERATING 126 STORES  
IN FIVE SOUTHERN STATES**

*You Are Dealing With Home People When You Trade at*  
**ROSE'S 5-10-25c STORES**

# Farm Income Analysis for 13 Southern States

| <i>Relative Position</i> | <i>Total Farm Income</i>        | <i>Average Income Per Farm</i> | <i>Number of Farms Over \$1,500 Per Year</i> | <i>Percentage of Farms Over \$1,500</i> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1                        | Texas<br>\$1,115,669,126        | Florida<br>\$4,345             | Texas<br>163,320                             | North Carolina<br>53%                   |
| 2                        | North Carolina<br>\$592,631,568 | Maryland<br>\$3,764            | North Carolina<br>149,822                    | Maryland<br>52%                         |
| 3                        | Kentucky<br>\$413,681,887       | Texas<br>\$2,947               | Kentucky<br>82,471                           | Texas<br>43%                            |
| 4                        | Georgia<br>\$383,741,433        | North Carolina<br>\$2,089      | Georgia<br>80,331                            | South Carolina<br>37%                   |
| 5                        | Mississippi<br>\$360,945,164    | Virginia<br>\$1,845            | Mississippi<br>74,615                        | Georgia<br>36%                          |
| 6                        | Tennessee<br>\$323,641,736      | Kentucky<br>\$1,768            | Tennessee<br>68,218                          | Florida<br>36%                          |
| 7                        | Virginia<br>\$314,601,258       | Georgia<br>\$1,737             | Alabama<br>60,020                            | Kentucky<br>35%                         |
| 8                        | Alabama<br>\$298,295,633        | Louisiana<br>\$1,709           | South Carolina<br>54,148                     | Virginia<br>32%                         |
| 9                        | Florida<br>\$257,601,119        | South Carolina<br>\$1,636      | Virginia<br>53,655                           | Tennessee<br>30%                        |
| 10                       | South Carolina<br>\$237,760,882 | Tennessee<br>\$1,405           | Louisiana<br>34,659                          | Mississippi<br>29%                      |
| 11                       | Louisiana<br>\$217,065,191      | Mississippi<br>\$1,385         | Florida<br>21,881                            | Alabama<br>27%                          |
| 12                       | Maryland<br>\$152,373,814       | Alabama<br>\$1,352             | Maryland<br>21,119                           | Louisiana<br>27%                        |
| 13                       | West Virginia<br>\$100,045,280  | West Virginia<br>\$1,052       | West Virginia<br>12,263                      | West Virginia<br>13%                    |

## Caution Urged In Buying Seed

Farmers should beware of buying seed claimed to be certified unless a properly signed certification tag is attached to each bag of seed. Dr. R. P. Moore, director in charge of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association at State College, warned this week.

"If a seller of seed wishes to capitalize on the word 'Certified' he should be requested to deliver the evidence of certification in the form of a certification tag on which a signed agreement may be found," Dr. Moore asserted.

Some dealers, he continued, engage in practices which often lead to misunderstanding and the purchase of seed which under no circumstances would meet certification requirements.

Early purchases of certified seed should be booked subject to the condition that certification requirements will be met, Dr. Moore said.

## NCRECA MEETING

(Continued from Page 9)

ford, where Clayton Moretz is manager. The State Fair exhibit will also include a number of charts and other illustrations designed to tell the REA story, and carefully selected literature will be distributed.

After presentation of a plan for the group purchase of truck bodies, the state association members at the Blowing Rock meeting passed a resolution to refrain from "going into business" in any form. The association's members also discussed the possibility of opening a state office. In view of the fact that the office of Chairman Price in Raleigh, and the office of THE CAROLINA FARMER, soon to be moved from Greensboro to Raleigh, serve many of the functions performed by other state association offices, it was decided to open no additional office at this time.

Those attending the meeting also heard discussions on such topics as "Television and Radio Interference," "How to Handle Creeping Meter Complaints," and

Chairman Price talked on "Knowing the Answers About Co-ops." Ken Hardy, head of the Applications and Loans Division of Region I, was heard also.

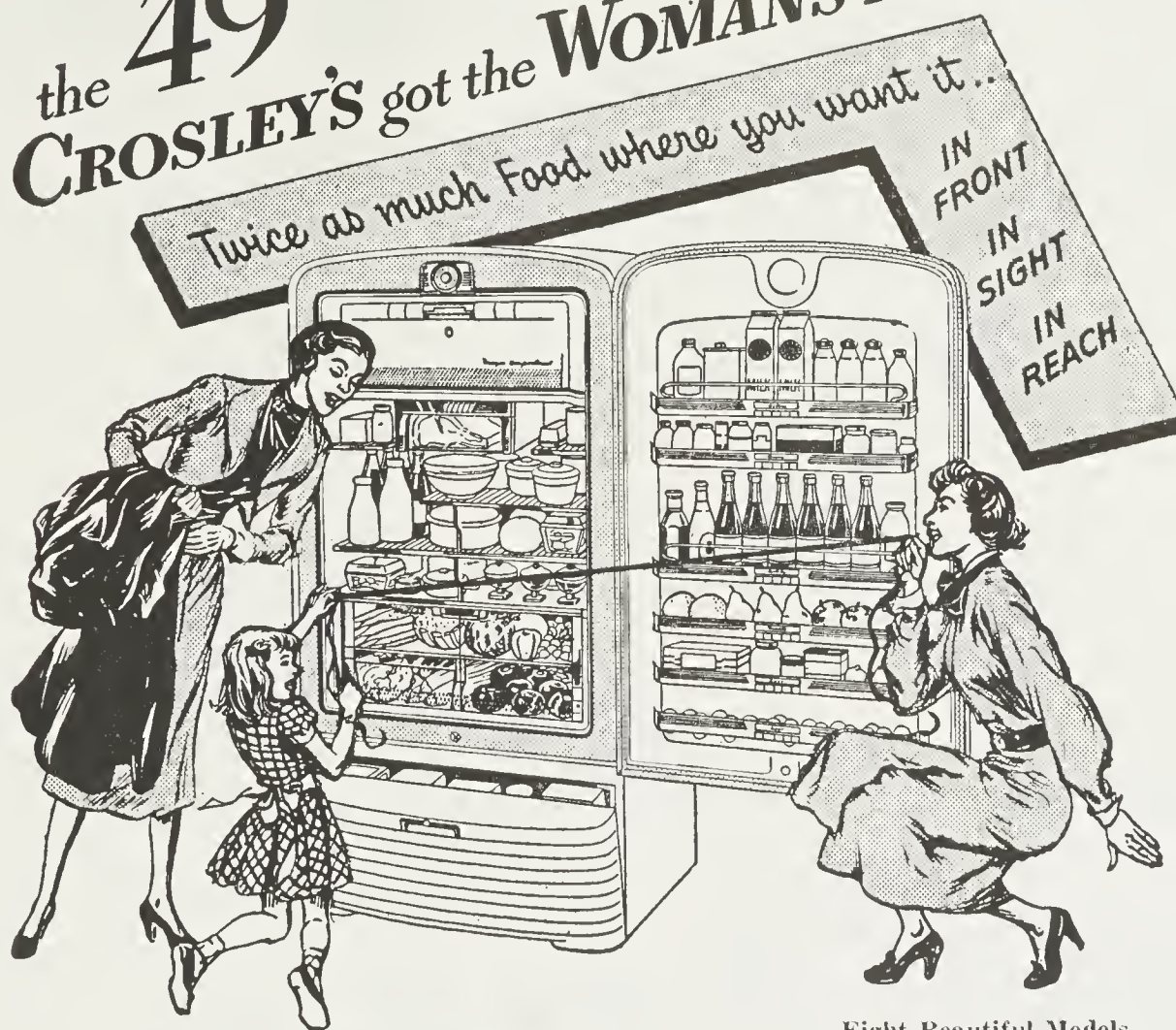
J. C. Goodman, president of the board of Blue Ridge E. M. C., welcomed those attending by asking all coming from the coastal region, the Piedmont area, and the mountain section to stand in turn. Heyward H. McKinney, president of the association, presided the first day, but as he had to hurry back to Wadesboro for his annual meeting, turned over the chair to Vice-President R. E. Hayworth for the second day. MacDonald King, office manager of Randolph E. M. C., Asheboro, served as secretary of the meeting in the absence of Alton Wall, manager of Randolph E. M. C.

### FOR SALE

Corn pickers, corn binders, side rakes, balers, below list prices. New and used New Idea, John Deere, General, all others, new New Holland \$2,150; baler twine, \$9.60 bale. Also, will buy.

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**CROSLEY'S** got the **WOMAN'S ANGLE!**



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**You'll love It**—the wonderful Shelvador that doubles your "front-row" refrigerator space! You'll love the many *other* features, too, of these grand new 1949 Crosleys. And you'll love their *beauty*—their quiet, economical operation—their quality construction—their long, trouble-free service. Come in as soon as you can and let us show you how *fine* a refrigerator can be.

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ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.  
ROXBORO, N. C.  
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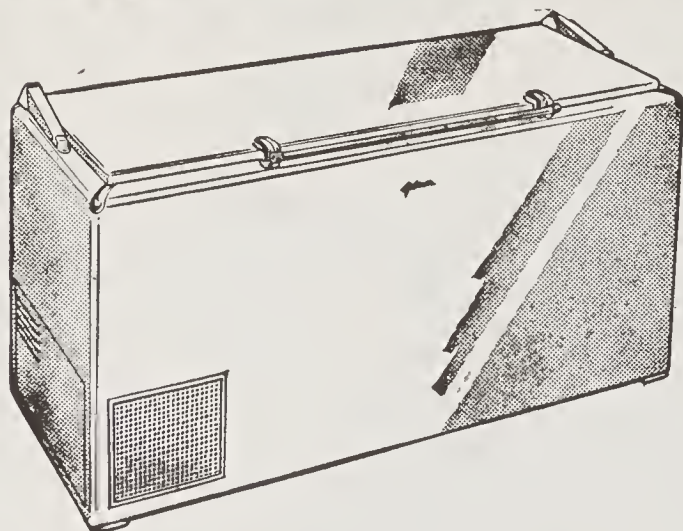
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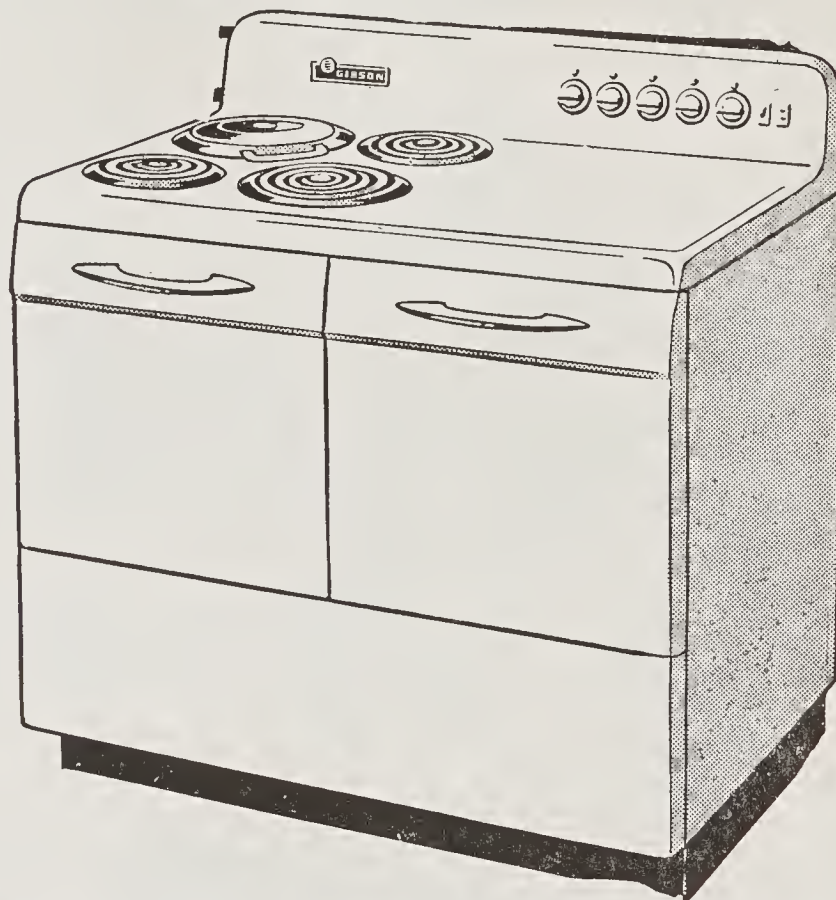


# Have You Seen the new **Gibson**?

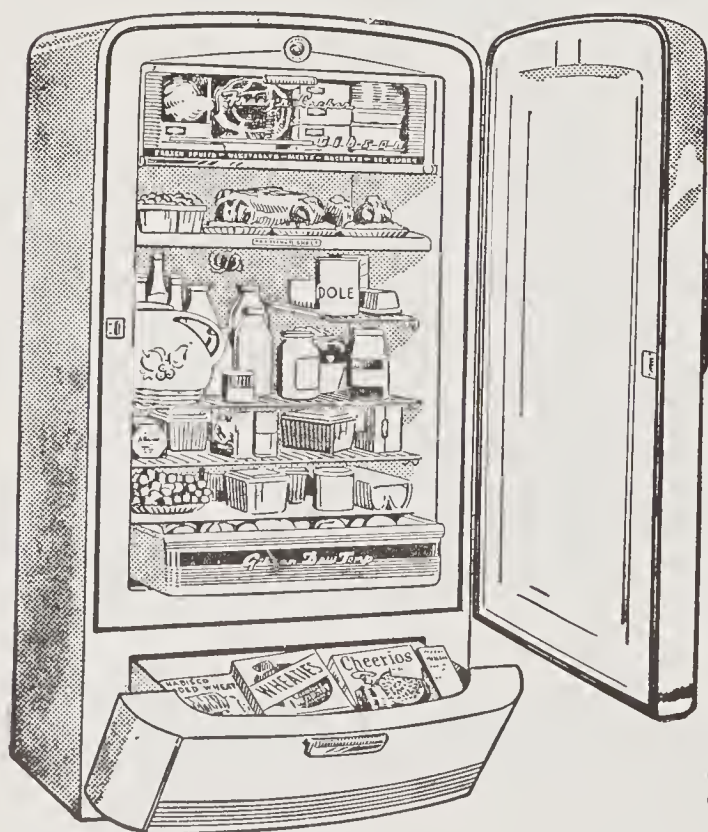
One Customer Tells Another About the Many Advantages  
of the Gibson Line of Home Appliances . . .



Freezer units 8-10-15 feet capacity. Priced from  
\$279.95 to \$499.95



Gibson Ranges stretch every dollar to give you 1949's greatest values.  
Priced from \$179.95 to \$349.95.



At \$229.95 the 7 cubic foot Gibson shown above beats all  
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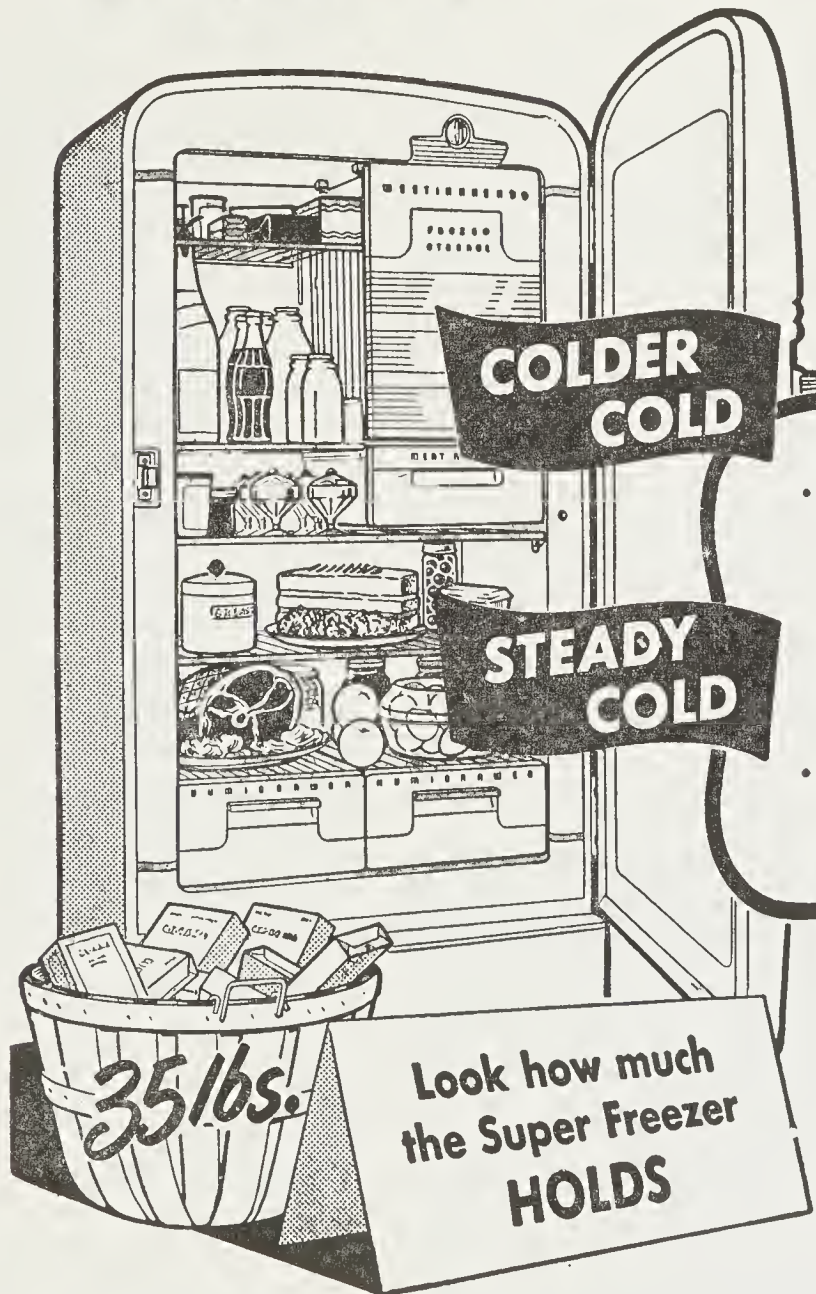
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... in the Super Freezer  
freezes food **QUICKER**  
stores frozen foods **SAFER**  
freezes ice cubes **FASTER**  
keeps ice cream **HARD**

... in the Food Compartment  
keeps all foods **SAFER**

**PLUS**

MEAT KEEPER ... holds 18 lbs.  
of meat fresh for days

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FLEXIBLE SHELVING ... for every  
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Of course, it's **ELECTRIC!**

YOU CAN BE SURE..IF IT'S **Westinghouse**

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*"Quality for Less"*

WHITEVILLE, N. C.

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## REMOTE CONTROL

(Continued from Page 6)

Another part of the remote control installation is the transformer which changes 125 volts into the 24 volts used to operate the remote control relays. Only one transformer is required in the average residence, but in large installations or for long runs of the control wire, additional transformers may be needed.

The small, low voltage switches are available for both surface mounting and flush mounting. The surface mounted switch needs no cover plate and the switches are small enough so that three can be installed in the space required for one conventional tumbler switch.

A specially insulated wire has been developed for the system. This wire, available with two or three conductors, is small and flat and is easily installed in new construction. It can be stapled to joints, beams, wall studs or sheathing or carried through studs by drilling one-quarter-inch holes. In old construction it can be stapled to the surface; in plaster walls it can be laid into a shallow groove and plastered over.

To conform to National Electrical Code standards, 125-volt house wiring must be installed with heavily protected cable specified for the protection of the circuit. With the remote control circuits carrying only a voltage of 24 volts it is not necessary to protect or heavily insulate the wires of this voltage. Because the switches in the remote control system operate at this lower voltage, shock hazard is reduced.

To make a specific example, consider the lighting circuits in a house and barn. For convenience, security, and utility it should be possible to turn on lights in either location from the house. If a 125-volt circuit is used to control the lights in these two buildings, it is necessary to use the heavily protected cable and the cable must be run from the house to the barn to provide power while a run of the same cable must return to the house to provide the control circuit. By using the remote control principle, the 125-volt power cable goes only to the light outlet while the control circuit is provided through the 24-volt remote control wire. Be-

cause this wire is considerably less expensive than 125-volt cable, the switches can be conveniently located to provide the arrangement most useful to the farmer.

When more buildings, such as hog or chicken houses are added as power loads into the lighting circuits, multi-point control becomes more useful. The more extensive the wiring sys-

tem, the greater the saving over conventional wiring.

Because switches are wired in parallel, it is possible to have as many switches as desired controlling a single outlet. Only one type of switch, a single-pole, double-throw switch is needed with this system and at any time additional switches can be added without changing the existing wiring.

## New Product Is SUPER-Killer of Brush and Weeds

Beating all competition to the punch, the American Chemical Paint Company, Ambler, Pa., has brought out Weedone Brush-Killer 32. It's sudden death to brush as well as weeds.

The new product, manufactured by the originators of 2,4-D as a weed killer, contains 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D expressed as the butoxy ethanol esters. Of these active ingredients, 2,4,5-T makes up 11 per cent of the formula by weight, 2,4-D, 23 per cent. Weedone Brush Killer 32 was developed by W. W. Allen and R. H. Beatty, ACP research specialists on woody plant control.

"This new ester of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T is less harmful to nearby vegetation than any commercial ester on the market, and still gives an excellent kill on the woody plants sprayed," says Allen, the chemist of the research team.

Since 1944, the company has been carrying out experiments in killing woody plants on more than 6,000 acres in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and other countries.

"Out of these experiments and extensive field tests came Weedone Brush-Killer 32," said Beatty, head of research at ACP's Ambler plant.

"When using the 2,4-D esters alone, we received erratic results on Osage orange, the briars and many oaks. Now, with the 2,4,5-T, we are killing over 85 different varieties of woody plants."

Weedone Brush-Killer 32 will mix with oil for airplane or low volume spraying, or will mix with water for commercial sprayers using high volume.

Used to destroy woody plants along highways, Weedone Brush-Killer 32 reduces driving hazards—plant obstructions that block the view of motorists. Unchecked woody plants and weeds obscure visibility, hide traffic signs and guard rails, interfere with drainage ditches. Roadside appearance is improved after treatment with Weedone Brush-Killer 32, and maintenance cost is reduced.

Poison ivy along fences and guard rails can be killed to eliminate possible infection of painters and other maintenance workers. That, of course, reduces loss of time on the job.

Weedone Brush-Killer 32 will kill weeds and woody plants along railroad right-

of-ways, encouraging a thick grass sod which is protection against erosion, dust and fire. There is no danger of fire or recorded poisoning of livestock with Weedone Brush-Killer 32.

Beatty and Allen point out that this formulation is excellent for utility lines. They feel that on every utility line that is being cut this year, all the stumps should be sprayed with this chemical in oil to eliminate regrowth.

There are thousands of acres of utility lines in this country that need spraying with this chemical. The Rural Electrification Administration alone has enough lines to circle the globe 30 times and a fifth of that, enough to go around the globe six times, is in woody plants. All utility lines must control woody plants in order to prevent the growth from reaching the wires, and to ease maintenance work.

On farms and ranches, pastures, fence rows and wooded areas can be cleared of brambles, sumac, poison ivy, Osage orange, certain oaks and all the woody plants which are choking out the grasses. These woody plants not only rob grass areas, but are a constant breeding place for insects and plant diseases.

"You can kill brush at almost any height, providing coverage is good, but we feel that with tall brush it is more economical to cut and then spray the stumps to eliminate regrowth," said Beatty and Allen.

Finally, Weedone Brush-Killer 32 is ideal for use on recreation areas where poison ivy, poison oak and other obnoxious plants exist.

"We know we have an excellent brush-killer," Beatty said, "but we are constantly working on new methods of application, better penetration, and new chemicals in order to control mesquite, palmetto, persimmon and the few remaining resistant plants.

Beatty remarked, "We are conducting extensive tests with over a hundred different chemicals for killing woody plants in the winter or dormant season. Our results are most encouraging now, after the third year of observations. Recommendations for general use will be announced at the end of this growing season."

### Automobiles and Trucks Wanted for Cash

New or used, any make. Also several  
for sale.

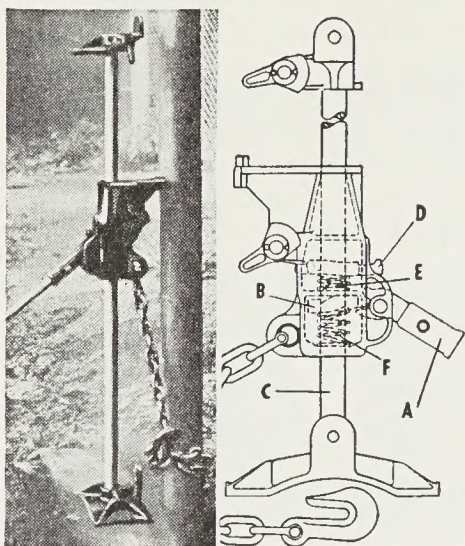
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# Labor Savers on the Farm

*A Department Devoted to the Introduction of New Items and Appliances*

## New General Utility Tool

The new model AUSCO General Utility Farm Tool, made by Auto Specialties Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Michigan, is intended to save time and labor on hundreds of chores. The tool employs a proven friction principle of power step-up. It will lift tractors, push or pull heavy loads, spread or clamp bent-out-of-shape objects, stretch fences, splice wires and help with many other every-day jobs around the



Hand power is applied to the Handle "A" causing the Lifting Cam "B" to grip the case-hardened Shaft "C", thus moving the body up the Shaft "C". Holding Cam "D" holds the load between strokes. The Holding Cam spring "E" and Lifting Cam spring "F" hold the cams in a canted or gripping position for extra safety, and also take-up for wear.

farm. Details of the tool, according to an announcement by the manufacturer, are as follows:

"This Farm Tool, which can exert 3,000 pounds of safe, smooth, hard-working power, is extremely simple to set up and operate. The compactly-designed power unit contains just five moving parts and operates by a simple, self-adjusting cam-and-lever action. There are no gears to jam, no ratchets to break, no screws to replace. Lubrication is rarely needed. All parts are plated or lacquered to prevent rust and corrosion.

"Because of this simplified construction, the AUSCO General Utility Farm Tool is quickly adaptable to a wide variety of otherwise back-breaking, drawn-out operations such as: pulling out a bogged-down tractor; pulling posts or wells; re-forming a sheet metal object; wire and fence stretching and splicing; laying floor

boards; re-aligning door frames or small building walls and many others.

"The tool is also a great money-saver. It takes the place of vise, block and tackle, wire stretcher, chain hoist, lifting jack and many more costly specialized tools. It's actually 'many tools in one'."

The AUSCO General Utility Farm Tool is distributed by Tractor Specialties, Inc., 426 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

## New Model Impact Tool

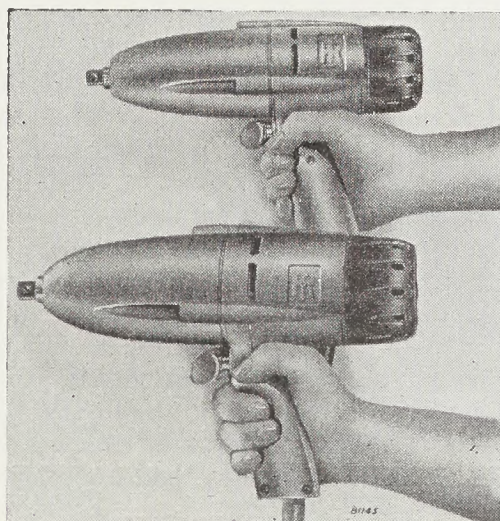
Here's help for farmers who repair their own threshing machines, tractors, and other farm equipment.

Ingersoll-Rand Company announces a new and heavier model of the electric impact tool for general maintenance and repair work.

The new model will perform the same variety of jobs as its prototype but is rated for heavier work all along the line.

With standard accessories it will run and remove nuts up to  $\frac{5}{8}$ " thread size; drive and remove studs; extract broken cap screws and studs; apply and remove machine screws of all kinds; run wire brushes; drill brick, metal, and masonry; tap; and ream. It may also be used for woodboring.

Known as the 8U, the new model has all the features and advantages that have made the smaller 4U model so useful for all-purpose light maintenance and production work. The reversible motor makes



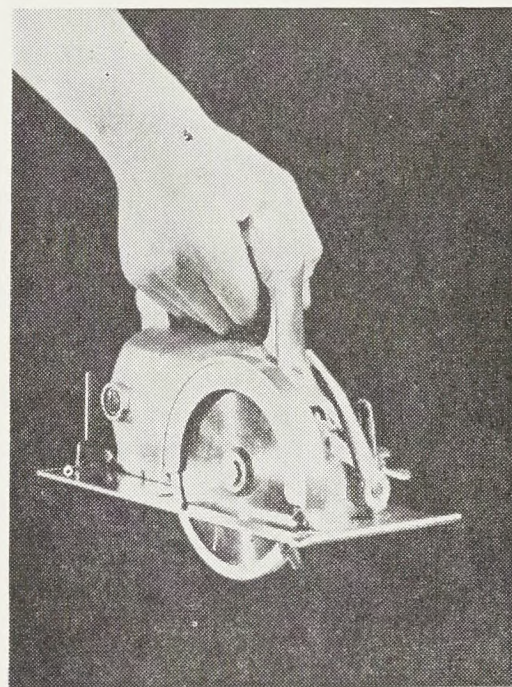
it as easy to remove screws, studs, and nuts as to apply them; motor burn-out is eliminated, even if the spindle stalls completely; the impact principle operates whenever resistance is met and provides extra power to push through the job. Virtually no torque reaction is transmitted to the operator under any condition.

For further information write to Inger-

Soll Rand Company, 11 Broadway, New York, or any of its branch offices and distributors.

## Guild Saw Being Produced

The Porter-Cable Machine Company, Syracuse 8, New York, announces the new  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Guild Saw Model A-4. The Guild Saw can be tilted to 45° for bevel or compound mitre cut; an adjustable ripping guide makes ripping simple, fast and accurate. The model A-4 can be used for dadoing, cutting tenons, grooving and notching. It can be raised or lowered into the work.



As a safeguard, the blade is protected at every angle—teeth are exposed only where they are actually cutting. This is an ideal saw for the many jobs found on today's modern farms.

This lightweight saw is a speedy, labor-saving substitute for hand-sawing. It is particularly useful for cutting off overhang of siding on house, barns and out-buildings, roofing and floors . . . for weatherstrip grooving on doors and sash . . . opening or making crates . . . cabinet work . . . cutting ply and compo panels and wherever a handsaw is used. This versatile saw sells for only \$49.50 F.O.B. Syracuse.

The A-4 Guild Saw weighs only 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs., eliminating fatigue which occurs with the use of handsaws. Its capacity is a full 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " on straight cutting, or 1" at a bevel of 45°. The saw blade is  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, and is driven by a universal motor operating either on A.C. or D.C., up to and including 60 cycle, standard 110 volt. It is equipped with ball bearings throughout. The overall size of the Model A-4 is: length 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; width 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; height 8"; shipping weight 10 lbs.

For further information, write the Porter-Cable Machine Company, 1714 North Salina Street, Syracuse 8, New York.

# ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

## The Second Phase

In a year or two, in some instances sooner than that, most of the 34 REA cooperatives in North Carolina (including one with headquarters in Georgia and another in Tennessee) will be entering a new phase of existence.

This is due to the fact that they will be completing heavy construction work they have been carrying on from their earliest days, building distribution lines. After that the work of tying more homes to existing lines will continue, but construction will no longer be the main new work of a co-op.

What will this mean? It will present great problems of management, such as securing sufficient revenue from operations to meet current obligations and, at the same time, meet principal and interest payments on government loans. And it will mean managers and directors will have to plan now for this new period, with consideration for inventories and the right number and kind of employees if they are to keep the co-op in a healthy financial condition.

But along with these problems, the "second phase" offers almost unlimited opportunities. Once the lines have been built, it remains for co-ops in North Carolina to cash in on these opportunities, along the lines of greater use of electricity on farms to make for better home life, to make farm work less arduous and more profitable, and also in the way of more and more small industries and other group enterprises.

Realizing the importance of preparing for this "second phase," the



Education and Public Relations Committee of the N. C. Rural Electric Cooperative Association, composed of thirty cooperatives in the state, has planned a school for electrical advisers in Raleigh this month. Managers

and directors are to be on hand for at least the first day. Electrical advisers will be thoroughly indoctrinated anew with the REA story, they will learn how to work with appliance people, newspapers and radio



stations; get points on cooperating with the various Extension Service agencies, and will learn how to plan a year's program.

For the full possibilities of the "second phase" to be realized, however, will require the interest, loyalty and cooperation of co-op members. Certainly this includes the point that members should know and appreciate the story of what REA has accomplished in 14 short years.

In 1935, every member should remember, only 10 out of every 100 farms in the United States, the most advanced country in the world in the use of modern methods in industry and agriculture, had electric service. Many foreign countries that were far behind us in most ways were doing much, much better along this line. By that time almost 95 per cent of the farms in France, 90 per cent in Japan, 85 per cent in Denmark, and 100 per cent of the farms in Holland already had electric service.

In North Carolina the picture was even darker than in the country as a whole. Only three farms out of 100 were tied to electric lines in 1935. Contrast those bleak figures, if you will, with the fact that now, only 14 years later, about 73 out of every 100 North Carolina farms have electric service.

Surely, too, co-op members should renew their appreciation for the true meaning of a cooperative, as the "second phase" draws nearer. Sometimes we use a word so often that its full significance is forgotten. A member of a cooperative should cooperate. It's as simple as that.

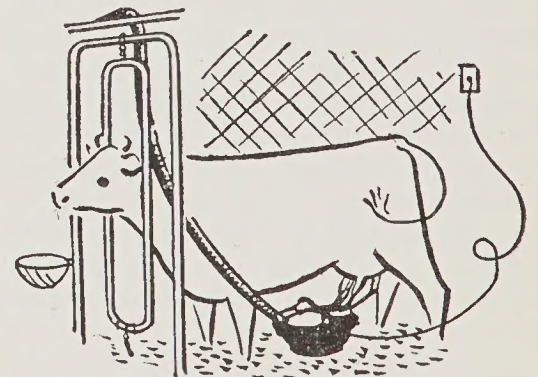
It is probably a good thing that the very mechanics of the thing makes

it impossible for REA to make loans for electric service to individuals. The cost of doing so would be exorbitant. But consider the fact that practically every REA co-op in North Carolina, in the country for that matter, grew out of the efforts of a small united group of persons, determined to have electric power for their rural areas.

If small groups could accomplish so much, just think what could be done if the entire membership of the co-op to which you belong really got together on a project or two. Think, too, what a really determined group, with only a couple of dozen men and women in a rural community, could do, too, if they went after a cannery, a dairy plant, or some other enterprise, with the same spirit in which the co-op's founders went at things.

The key figure on a board of directors of a North Carolina REA co-op located over near the South Carolina line told a CAROLINA FARMER staff member some interesting things along this line:

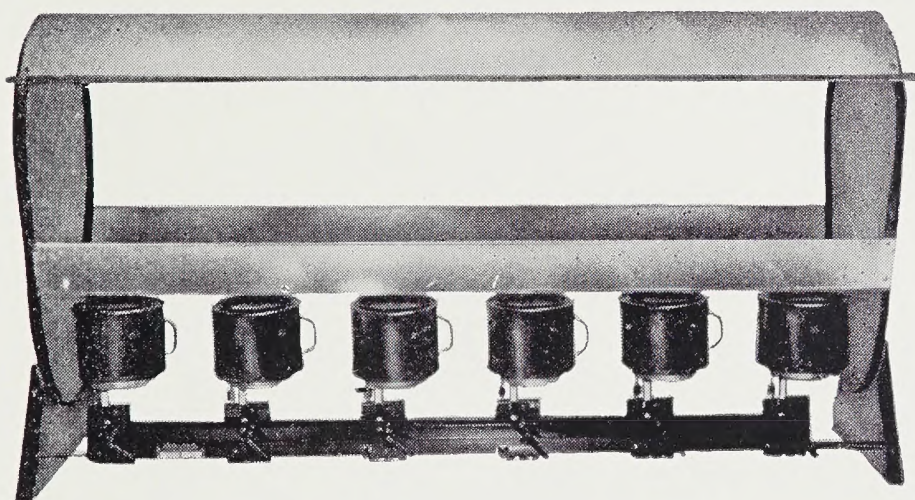
"Like other co-ops, I suppose," he related, "we had a mighty hard time getting our folks to pull together at first. It happens that I've served on boards with town people and farmers. It used to be, or so it seemed to me, that men in town were a lot better at working together than farmers were. I suppose it's because farmers live out by themselves—it makes individualists of them. But you know, by this time we get mighty good cooperation among our members. I think our working together on matters pertaining to the cooperative, especially since the co-op has been so successful, has been good training for them. In fact, if we were to have to start the



co-op now, I don't think we'd have much trouble putting it over."

Yes, the "second phase" offers almost limitless possibilities. All that has to be done is to make really full use of those 27,138 miles of rural lines in the state.

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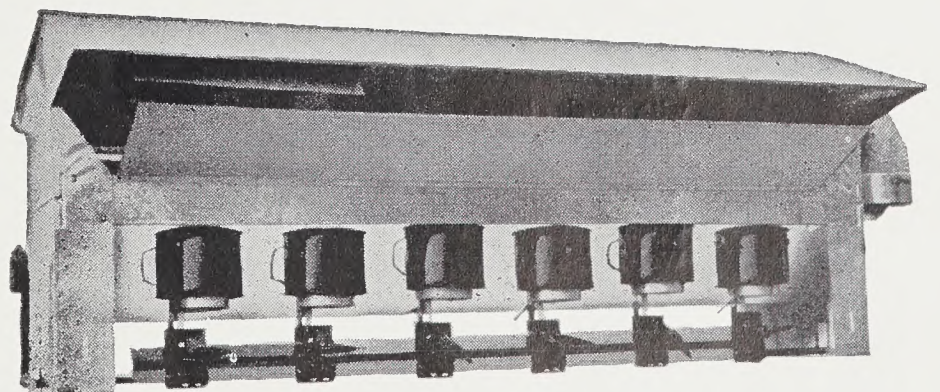
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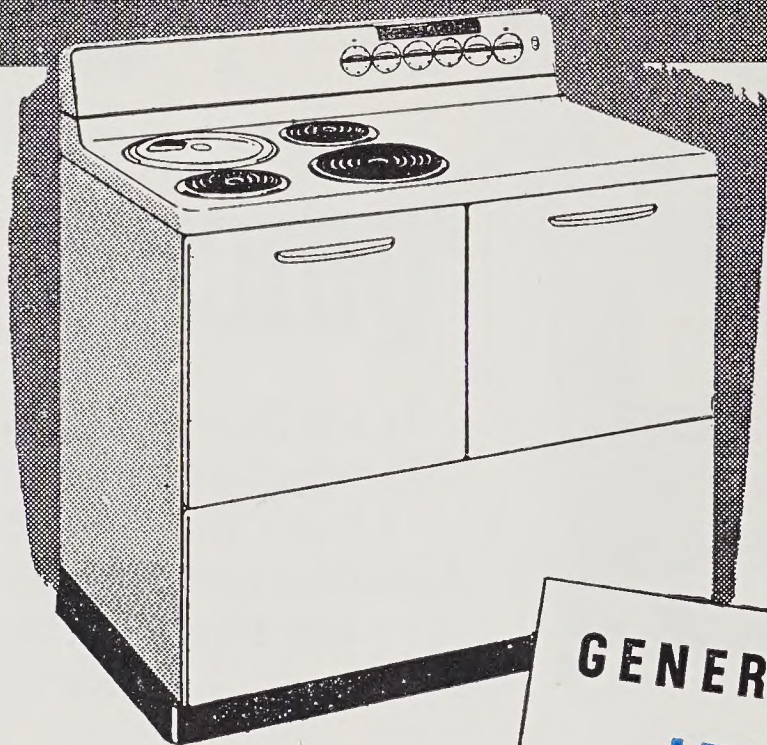


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